session:

Prem Cur Special Correspondent LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1856.

Henry C. Carey has demonstrated that the vicious element in Political Economy is talue, and that the unawerving tendency of civilization is to eliminate this element, or to depreciate its operation. Mr. Carey has made the discovery, the most pregnant one it appears to me ever made in political science, that a constant law operates in history, the effect of which is to equalize the extremes of human society, by giving to capital a steadily diminishing ratio of remuneration, and to labor a eteadily increasing ratio. The sign and measure of the operation of this law, is the decline in the element of value. For value attaches only to capital, or the products of human industry. The value of a thing, says Mr. Carey, is never its utility, else water would be more valuable than gold; but the pains it costs to produce it. And as nothing is produced which is not capital, so accordingly value is always a sign of capital.

Now values are continually declining. Clothing. lodging, and food, all of an improved sort, too, are cheaper than they were a hundred years ago; that le to say, a vastly greater number of men and women are well fed, well clad, and well lodged now than at any previous period of the world's history; and the reason of this fact is, that food, clothing, and shelter, are now cheaper or that these raises are declining. But why are they declining ! Why is it that food, clothing, and shelter, are chesper now than they were in the days of Julius Casar or Henry VIII., or the first George? It is solely because of improved facilities of production; or to state the grand fact more fully, because nature's cooperation in production is perpetually advancing, while man's to an equal extent ceases. Nature charges us nothing for her bounties. She gives us her water, her steam, her heat, her winds, her magnetism, her electricity, not only at no cost to ourselves, but in actually discharging at the same time the innumerable hands which otherwise had been absorbed in the most servile labors. The constant tendency of improvements in the ma-chinery of production, or what is the same thing, the constant effect of nature's advancing cooperalien with man is to restore man to himself, to afford him leisure and means to cultivate the bigher parts of his nature and become the good and wise creature which God has destined him to

I wish very much that our young men would read Mr. Carey's books, which for the first time make Political Economy humane and religious; or Frederic Bastint's Harmonies Economiques; for then I am sure that the intellect of the country would gather new vigor, and its heart swell with we a livelier tide of joy. But I did not take up my pen so much for the purpose of commending these writers, who, besides, need no commendation, as with a view to show how the law which they set forth with such wealth of demonstration, illustrates social progress.

For if it be true, as Carey and Bastiat prove, that man is becoming, by nature's advancing co-operation, gradually emancipated from the dominion of the material sphere, it is quite certain that some superior life is dawning in him. For man never becomes unclothed, save by being clothed upon. That is to say, he never dies to one thing except by living to another. If, therfeore, he is becoming freed from the tyranny of natural want; if as these writers show nature is incessantly growing subject to man, it must be that man him self is becoming the subject of a higher life. nature does not serve those who are subject to her. She rules them on the contrary with an iron strictness. Witness all the vegetable and animal tribes. She serves only the subjects of a higher power. Now Mr. Carey does not mean to say that men are growing more religious in the technical sense of that word. It is no doubt blessedly true, now as always, that individual men are inwardly expanding to the demands of an infinite goods truth; but this is not the fact to which these writers refer. They are signalizing a common or general fact, not an individual one. They do not mean to say that this, that, or the other spesial person is becoming emancipated from physical vassalage, for this has always been true; but that all men, or the whole body of the community, are undergoing this emancipation. They affirm that the common or associated life of man is advancing into higher conditions, and they prove the fact by alleging the increasing alacrity of nature's service.

This higher life is the social life. The life which le now claiming man's subjection, and which is therefore elevating him more and more out of nature's thraldom, is the life of a atrictest fellowship with our kind-a life which springs from the growing sentiment of human equality. This is that new life of man upon earth which is getting itself recognized in all our proegislation, but which so few of European legislators seem to have any conception European institutions are based upon the seatiment not of human equality, but of human differ lower class, or a dominant and subject one—and it is manifestly absurd to expect any true social development within such conditions. England seems to be completely fossilized by this monstrous fallacy. A friend of mine, and a man of distinc-tion, told me the other day of a lady, one of his acquaintance, being obliged to take her boy from an excellent school, at which he had been attending for a couple of years, because the master had been indiscreet enough to take in a confectioner's son. So also the head of a lady's school in my present neighborhood felt herself called upon the other day to reject the application of a rich draper, who desired to place his daughter under charge, because, as she said, a compliance wit would ruin her school. These are straws, but they show the drift of things here better than larger incidents. They show that the life of this patien They show that the life of this nation -attached, servilely attached as it is to its insti tutions-is dwindling away to nothing, and that unless some trump awaken them in time from their lethargy, they must fall an infallible prey to lethargy, they must fall an infallible prey to younger blood. For the sadness of the thing is, that even liberal-minded men here justify these monstrous wrongs. I have talked with popular clergymen and literateurs on the subject, and they to have no idea of any organic change in the social constitution of England being desirable. They say that if you ence begin to look in that direction, you cannot stop short of socialism. And socialism is the bug-a-boo which now reigns sucocialism is the bug-a-boo which now reigns su-preme over all the adult noodledom of Europe.

I have no sympathy with any technical Social ism. I have no doubt that any amount of crudity and nonsense may be dug up from its leading text-books, because these books have been for the most part written by men of one idea, or men whose thought has been confined only to the most material and superficial aspects of human nature. But I have a profound belief in Christianity, which we us that the Divine Love is intimately busy with the secular life of man, and intends, in the fullness of time, to bring it into ample and exact harmony with his hidden and celestial life. As this latter life is wholly energized by charity, as the bliss of heaven springs from the genuine sen-timent of brotherhood which binds all its members into unity, so accordingly our secular life can only be brought into harmony with it by the grad-ual rise and prevalence of the social sentiment on This latter sentiment-the sentiment human fellowship-is not the effect of individual culture; it is an accompaniment of the advance of science, and appears to betoken a new natural development of man. It is manifesting itself on every hand, and bids fair, before very long, to sweep away every vestige of the old artificial manners which savors of diabolism. The new wine must infallibly burst all the really old botflee; in other words, every institution which is built upon the essential inequality or difference of mankind is bound to disappear. All the European institutions are of this complexion, more or less.

Indeed, all merely political life has been of this abaracter, and is therefore menaced with more or

less medification. But our bottles at home are not old. On the contrary, they are brand new, and capable of containing the new wine, let it ferment as it will: for our institutions have no sanction but the popular welfare, and are sure to ex-pend to every need of the popular life.

To this extent, then, my simple Christian alle-

giance constrains me. My intelligence, instructed by Christianity, recognizes an a priori obligation to expect just such a Providential elevation of the earthly life of man, as Carey and Bastiat declare to be actually taking place. For these men show what the undepiable fact of social progress proves —that there has been a constant practical tendency in history to coordinate the conflicting de-mands of self-love and brotherly love, or, what is this case is equivalent, to reduce the former to the latter's obedience. All social advance implies this tendency. Civilization would have been utterly impossible without it. Society—which means the fellowship or equality of man with man—is conditioned for its very beginnings upon some faint subordination of the selfish principle to that of benevolence; and all subsequent social enlargement is due only to an increase of such subordi-nation. Eastist detects the active operation of nation. Pastiat detects the assertiment in humanity, to which by way of dis-a sentiment in humanity, to which by way of dis-eriminating it from self-love on one hand, and eriminating it from self-love on one hand, and eve on the other, he gives the name of "personal interest." Carey, no doubt, may have helped him here originally; but he has so spien-didly vindicated the historic reality of the sentiment and its beneficent operation as to entitle himself to the praise of a master. This sentiment of "personal interest," though based in part upon self-love, is by no means identical with it, because it is also based in great part upon brotherly love. In fact, what Bastiat calls "personal interest" is an actual compromise of these warring loves, or amounts to a practical reconciliation of their conflicting claims; for self-love, when unchecked by benevolence, bids every one seek his private nterest without regard to his neighbor, and hence. if left to its own momentum, would be sure to defeat the very possibility of human society. Histery shows, accordingly, a slow, but sure subjuga-tion of the evil principle to the good in the human mind, or exhibits the constant efficacy of what Bastiat calls "personal interest" in promoting the narch of human fellowship. Take any New-York millionaire you please; let him be inwardly as lard as the nether mill-stone if you will: yet you will find no man more alive to the advantages of social order. His very selfishness binds him to cocial allegiance, since it is only in promoting the social welfare that he finds its surest gratification. The truth is that crime and vice no longer pay.
With the growing subtlety of our police resources,
every regue becomes infallibly spotted in a very
brief time; and such is the increased sensibility of the social conscience that the devotees of vice no longer live out half their ordinary time. Thus relf-love itself is teaching its subjects to be, before all things, good citizens; so that, look where you will through the length and breadth of the land you will find the social sentiment in genial and lively exercise even in bosoms where, otherwise, you would very much fear the angels might have

hard work to hold their own. How do you account for these magnificent facts? In short how do you at all account for the social in-tiret in man, and the enormous advances it has already made toward an adequate realization? Self-love is not a whit better in itself than it ever Self-love is not a whit better in itself than it ever was, and neighbory love has not a whit more pewer in itself to subdue it. Yet it is so clear as to force itself even upon political economists, that history is practically exhibiting an ever advancing subjugation of self-love to benevolence, or interest to duty, so that a widening conviction exists in the human bosom that knavery is always folly, and that one best serves himself by first serving his reighbor. What explains this enormous revolution? Nothing, I am persuaded, but the great fact of the Incarnation—nothing but the sublime fact of the Incarnation-nothing but the sublime and inspiring truth of the Divine Natural Humanity, which entities us to expect that human nayet be built and animated by God's informing spirit into a temple so spotless and fair, as not only to beget a new and more living worship than has yet been known on earth, but also to furnish the basis of a new, celestial and spiritual development of man, in comparison with which the old beavens will be no more worthy to come into mind. H. J.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 4, 1856. Your Occasional Correspondent's letter about the Webster Festival has drawn down upon me the wrath of the "Regular New-York Correspondent" of The Daily Bee, our official paper and Know-Nothing organ. After abusing me and THE TRIBUNE roundly, he consoles himself by reading in the Boston Police Report that I have been sent to prison for stealing-a fellow named Silloway, who complimented you to the best of his ability by assuming the title of Correspondent of THE TRIBUNE as the most respectable passport to the confidence of the community, having lately been arrested and convicted of swindling a number of our citizens. Without any particular wish to avert the anger of the "Regular Correspondent" aforesaid. I must beg to protest against being suspected of irreverence toward Mr. Webster. I make it a rule to speak always with decorous respect of whatever deity is worshipped by the people around me. If I had lived at Ephesus 1,800 years ago, and had been the Own Correspondent of the Roman TRIBUNE, I should have been very careful not to seoff at Diana.

The trial of Coburn and Dalton for killing Wiliam Summer has terminated to the public satisfaction in a verdict of guilty of assault and battery only. It was evident from the medical testimony that Sumper died of sore throat and that his injuries from the hands of the husbands were not serious. The trial has been unnecessarily protracted by the inexperience of Judge Nash, who was appointed to the bench last Fall by Governor Gard-ner solely because he was a Know-Nothing. His position at the bar was not distinguished, and to the public at large he had given evidence of no other ability than a poetical one. He made a brilliant manifestation of his genius in that line by elebrating the reclection of Gardner in a parody on Macaulay's battle of Ivry, which was published in The Bee a few days after the election. I will quote for your delectation the first two lines, and also a stanza of this meritorious production:
"Now giver to the Lord of Hosts from whom all stories are

"Now given to the interretorious production:
"Now given to the lord of Hosts from whom all glories are
And glory to be lord of Hosts from whom all glories are
And glory to our gallant chief, our Henry of Navarre!"

"Oh! how our hearts were heating when on election day,
We saw the army of the Lecture drawn out in long array;
With all its priest-ised chizana, and all its rebut peers.
With Buringsome's black infantry and Wilson's Free-Sail

spears, ore rode the broad of false Free-Soil, the curses of our land, e Monson Sexton in the midet, a truncheou in his hand; d, as we looked on them, we thought of Worsener's treach erous broad And our good Ganlan's youthful hair all debaied with his

blood. And we cried onto the living God who rules the fate of war, to fight for his own boly name and lienty of Neverce." Could Henry of Navarre do less than give the

poet a Judgeship!
The counsel for Coburn and Dalton were S. D. Parker and R. H. Dana, jr., two of the most emi ent and experienced lawyers in the city. position in which they stand toward Judge Nash. may be aptly illustrated by a remark made by a distinguished member of the bar, who had ob-served the progress of the trial. He said it could enly be paralleled by supposing a difficult surgical operation to be performed at the Massachusetts Hospital by Drs. Warren and Bigelow, under the direction of a confident young medical student, well read in the books but very little used to

In a recent article in THE TRIBUNE on Mr. B. Hallett, the United States District-Attorney for Massachusette, you request one of your Bester drawn by The Boston Post. I would willingly de so, were it not that that character, though graphic and elaborate, is sufficiently summed up by you in the sentence that he is "a soldier of fortune who attacked hi "only pretended to be a Democrat for the sake of ly excaped.

"getting an office." That was the pith of Col. Greene's description of his present friend and fel-low effice-holder at the time of their quarrel some

years since.

Instead, therefore, of quoting Col. Greene I will quote to you Mr. Hallett himself. Every Anti-will quote to you Mr. Hallett himself. Slavery man of twenty years standing will remem-ber that in the days of Andrew Jackson, Mr. Hallett was a thorough-going Abolitionist, and edited a zenlous Anti-Slavery paper in Boston, called The Boston Daily Advocate. It was by no means a milk and water sheet, but went hand and hand with Garrison's Liberator when Garrison was in his prime. It dealt with the Slaveholders and the Pro-Slavery Democracy in a way that not one in ten of the Free-Soil or Republican papers now existing would venture to imitate. Here are some specimens which I have selected, not more for

specimens which I have selected, not more for point than for brevity.

1832, Oct. 8.—" The N. F. Commercial asserts that the celebrated letters of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, on the formation of his Cabinet in 1817, were written by Echert G. Harper. It is paipable that they could could never have been written by the General "

Oct. 9.—" If The Telegraph could only convince the real Jackson men that their ecoders idel had actually committed this false reckoning by the help of his figuring Secretary Van Buren, they would declare it a capital trick, and redouble their efforts to reelect so spice did a President."

it a capital trick, and residuate their choics to reclaim as spile did a President."

Oct. 20.—"The Jackson men have at last found out that the Anti-Masons are cutting up the old General more effectually than all his other opponents, and The Botton Statemans from The Post) has had matractions to fall to and above them. The editor [Charles G. Greene], we hear, has tried his hand in a very abusive

Greene), we hear, has fried me hand in a very abusive and stilly letter, which the young man will be scory for when he grows ofcer. When we have nothing to do but kill first we may attend to his case."

1829, Jan. 15.—" Some of our sage and independent presessing there in New-England, tell us very gravely that it is an infingement of the constitutional compact to talk or write about Slavery. What? We have not talk or write amount the Slavery of 2 000,000 pact to talk or write against the Slavery of 2,000,000 of our fellow beings? The South may modify or cut up our tariff; they may drive as into manufactures cae year, and drive us out the next; but we must be sign about their slave labor! Is this the doctrine silent about their slave labor! Is this the doctrine for freemen? In heaven's name let us never surrender

the right to reproduce Slavery.

1e34 March 12.— Proceeding Jackson cannot carry
forward even a republican and popular measure,
without playing the depost, patting down what he calls
aristocracy, power and monopoly, by a savage exeraristecracy, power and monopoly, by a savage exercose of more arbitrary power and monopoly towards.

"Jone 27.—The francisce State Convention for
anisoling the Constitution have resolved to do nothing
to alleviate Slavery, on the sage ground that properly
in men is older than the Constitution, and therefore it
would be unconstitutional to interfere. A Scale whose sages can give such an opinion as this longes to have the exchange homor of classing Andrew Jackson for its usest disanguished edizen.

"July 3.—A newspaper in Boston, where they say atacks the cradie of liberty, talks seriously about properly in men, and deprecates any interference with the right to had dumna leaves as Activity.

erty in men, and depresses thy interesting it to hold han an temps as chattels."

Get, to, - We rejoice to find our able and fulthful condition, The N. Y. Whig, cheering on the output. Anti-Museum to the support of the annualle and accom-

pickled Secord."

1835, Jan. 1.—" Out of seven Presidents all but two laws been Southern men and slaveholders, and, as the Free States hold a majority of the votes, the people of those States will begin to ask why they should exect tempelves to elect another slaveholder President, if any event man can be found to make a President of who

"Have a slave To till his ground, to fan him while he alone, And tremble when he wakes."

Jan. 14 .- " Every one worthy of the name of Amertan. 11.— Every one wormy of the name of American sportaneously ears that an institution which naturally produces such fruits ought to be abundaned and APOLIEBED somehors, at any rate ENREDIATELY. To problematical crits, fourth but not file, eva apolitic for the continuous of Glavery a day."

opic for the continuance of Slavery a day,"

Sip., 30, -- "It seems they mean to discuss Slavery at the South, but won't let us discuss it at the North.

True freedom of discussion at the South means that

Jan. 9.—" It seems to us that all sympathy with the Texians is wasted. They pretend to be fight-ing for liberty, when, it fact, they are fighting against their benefactors who gave them land, because they won't let them hold slaves and carry on the slave

From these specimens, running ever a period of four years, you can form some idea of Mr. Hal-lett's position in the past. Here in Massachusetts lett's position in the past. Here in Massachusetts we do not greatly care either for his past or his present epinions, and I have compiled these extracts merely because you desire to see them. The best, the only needful commentary on them, will be found in Mr. Hallett's own words in The Daily Advocate, Sept. 5, 18-34:

"These who profit by posicical treason may approve the net, but they always despise the trainer. A man who will not be true to one set of principles, which he had deliberately adopted, and which he can find no moral daty compelling him to abandor, will never be

meral duty compelling him to abandon, will never be true to any other set of principles, which he may re-resert to as a matter of expediency, or to insure suc-

As I write a salute of 103 guns is being fired on the Common in honor of Banks's election. This great victory of Freedom and the North will be celebrated throughout New-England with the heartiest enthusiasm. At Waltham, Mr. Banks's residence, a salute is to be fired to day, and tonight the village will be illuminated. OLIVER.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A FATHER KILLED WHILE TRYING TO SAVE A DRUNKEN SON.

From The Plantising Experis.

But a short time since we had occasion to record the denth of one Abern, who left this village in an intoxicated state, for his residence in Beckmantown, with some of his friends, but before he reached home, by some nysterions accident his neck was broken which deprived him of life. We have now to record another slocking affair which occurred near Cadysville, but a clort distance west of this village. It seems that on the evening of Nov. 23, Sonday, Joseph Garrow, iv., was at Haley's tavern and grocery in Cadysville, where he had been spending a part of the afternoon in drinking spirituous liquors with some of his friends. His father, Joseph Garrow, who lived a out three fourths of a mile from Cadysville, learning that his son was at of a mile from Cadyeville, learning that his son was at the tavern drinking, set out with another son from home with the intention of bringing his son back with him. Before, however, they arrived at the tavern, the young man started for home, accompanied by Augustus

efoe. They had proceeded but a short distance when Den-They had preceded out a stort distance when Den-is Mangan and one O'Briet, who had also been drink-ing at the tayern, came up behind them, and some words passed between them. Mangan wrested an ax-helve out of the hand of O Brien and struck Joseph Garrew jr., over the head, which felled him to the ground. The father coming up about this time remon-strated with Mangan for treating his son so rudely. strated with Mangan rot treating his son so rudely. Upon this Mangan roised the club to strike the father, and he fied; but the pursuer being the swifter on foot soon overtook his victim, and dealing him three heavy blows over the head brought him to the ground, and when down struck him down. Alarmed at the ferocity of Mangan, young Gerrow and Defoe ran for the transfer of the contract their lives to Cadysville. The father and Joseph Gar-

their lives to Cadysville. The latter and Joseph Gar-row, in, remained in a helpless state for several hours before they were taken home, the former being literally covered with blood. When re-moved, Mangax and O'Brien had left the ground. A physician being sent for, the woonds of the father were examined, when it was ascertained that the skull was broken on the back side of the head near the top, making it necessary to remove a portion of the bene. The young man recovered his senses by the next morning, but the father, under medical treatment, lingered along till be 28th instant, when he

Coroner Percy, learning the facts as above stated, Coroner Percy, regring the mass as above rated, proceeded to the residence of the deceased, on Tuesday last, and having impanieded a jury, cramined several witnesses in relation to the case. Three physicians who destified on the occasion, stated that they had no doubt that Garrow came to his death by the blows inflicted on his head. It seems also that the

jury came to the same conclusion.

The prisoner was recently arrested, and after an examination before Justice Halsey was sent to juit to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will be in

FOUND.—The pair of wheels that were lost by the Express team from Buffalo on Saturday morning, were found some three nulles west of this city on Samwere found some three names west of this city or Sanday. They were lying against the fence, some distance from the track. How they became detached from the car is still more of a mystery now than before, as the shaft was not broken, and all was in good order, with the exception of the flangs to one of the wheels, which was broken off. [Rochester Dem.

A BLOODY CATANOUST.—The Woodowe (Ala.)

Eagle tells a story of a catamount that recently at-tacked a meman near that place, and after injuring her severely was beaten off by the negroes belonging to a man named Todd. The overseer went out with dogs and a party of mules to bunt the beast, when it attacked him, killed nine of Todd's negroes, and finalLEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1856. The following is a summary of the doings in the State Legislature for the fifth week of the present

SENATE.

BILLS NOTICED. In relation to the Supervisors of the City of New York. To Amend the Charter of the Village of Weedsport, Cayaga Making an Appropriation for the Erection of a Gubernatorial

To Appropriate the svalle of the State Tax to the Support of rse Schools.

Relative to Term Practices in the Superior Court.

To amend the Act relative to the Extension of Onondays.

or the Erection of a Wire Fence along the line of the State ais, also ding, in certain cases, the provisions of the Act provider the Payment of Labor fonce on the Causts, passed 1854, ascure a better Observance of the Sabarah in Brooklyn sconscitute the Hasband the ultimate Heir of his Deceased and the Whites the ultimate Heir of her Deceased and the Whites the ultimate Heir of her Deceased.

relation to Savings Benks, relation to Savings Banks and law.

To Amend the General Railroad law.

For the more Equitable Distribution of the Money raised for closel proposes.

Authorizing the General of Injunctions to restrain the Collection of Taxon when illegally imposed.

To amend the General Law of Laurence.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Authorizing the Corporation of New York to increase the emperation of the Croton Aquaduct Board.

In relation to new trials.

To leasting the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of

ze Railread Corporations to complete their roads.

le to lands therefor, othe sale of real estate by Sheriffs. e Laws of 1849 concerning the election of Jus-

Peace. defor the helrs of Matthew Sayre. correction of a bridge over the canal at the Village to the records in the office of the Surrogate of Ful-

amend the act providing for the registry of births, mar

contry, for the belief of the poor.

relief of Hersce Allen.
e to Companies formed to navigate laker and rivers
ulare the business of purchasing rags, ropes, to

to Alberty, one to the Clerk of Ones lags County, the to the equalization of the State Tax. Send the time for the redemption of land sold for taxes, using Banking Associations to act, as Agents in certain

Incorporate the New-York Turvetein.
prohibit the officers and clock of Banks from voting b

relief of School Duariet No. 1, in the Town of Palvay-Courty,
us the election of Town Officers in the Town of Port
their efficial of the cm, and their efficial ofte.

o en end the Am in relation to the taking of enknowedge,
at of deeds by persons residing out of the State.

propriating #25.400 to pay the expenses incurred and to be
green by the News Tork Harber Cammissioners.

or the Fellef of H. E. Wing and the beire-at-law of Lansing

re-construction of the shop destroyed by fire at Sing or Personner, the rate the States Island Savings' Bank. to flore and emilies. he eye ion of the town of Eathbun, Steuben County, a story of the Pron-Laws.

of votes, and authorizing a republi denot the election lune. For the relief of Nathan B. Wheeler. Surferining the establishment of a Ferry across Great Lodus

to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigaen Campany.
To arries the Town of Pultney to Yares County.
For the rollefer Royal C. Moore, Timothy Hoyle and others
For an appropriation to Genessee College.

ILLS PASSED THE SENSTE AND SENT TO THE HOUSE. Fainting to the collection of taxes. To legalize the proceedings of the Hourd of Supervisors of amend the act incorporating Companies to asvigate the new the Charter of the College of Pharmacy of the City

mend the act incorporating the Buffalo Water-Works aty.

tenew the appropriation to pay an award of the Canal to B. Nelson Geer, and Charles W. Steroe.

incorporate the Board of Publication of the Reformed that Datch Church. each Butch Church, claries to the office of Surrogate of the County of Kings, the relief, and to reduce the Capital Stock of the East

ng the Flection of Officers in the Village of Port , and the sets of such officers. In erd an Act entirled "An Act for the better regulation Firmen in the City of New-York." [Passed March 29,

event Pelse Fights, and Fights among same azimals, this Executive officers of the City of New-York to ob-our a ion or 1800f necessary in the discharge of their To positive the Trustees of the State Congres of 1250, to subtrize the Trustees of the Free Church of Scherburne, ever se County, to alienate certain real estate belonging to dithurch.

ASSEMBLY.

NOTICES OF BILLS. Notice has been given of the following bills: To authorize School District Trustees in Greene County to purhase maps of that county. To exempt the manufacture of Sain. To improve the Harbor of Cayura Lake. To make the office of Fire Murshal in New-York elective by

recule. In authorize the Controller to loan money to the Mexico tendency.
To extend the charter of the St. Lawrence County Mutual

To repeal the Mintia Law.

To repeal the Mintia Law.

To straighten the upper level of the Crooked Lake Canal.

To prevent filegal vering in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Count street Bridge Co., Binghamton.

To recew the charter of the Orange County Mutual Insura

empany. To provide for the election of six Assessors in Southhold. To more the Sarapac River.

To in prove the Saranac River.

To allow the School Trustees of Schoharie County to purhave mars of that county.

To authorize Clerks of Supervisors to administer oaths in cer-

To amend the Piankroad and Turnpike Road Law.
To amend the Piankroad and Turnpike Road Law.
To consultate the officer of Commissioner of Repairs and typpics with the Street Department in New York.
To smertd the highway laws of the State.
To provide for educating the Onnodaga Indian children.
To elevate the condition of married women by placing them you have men pletform with their husbands regarding the constants of real estate. INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills have been introduced: To promote the objects of the New-York State Colonization

sciety.
To accorporate the Spraker's Basin Suspension Bridge Co.
To extend the time for the collection or taxes in the Counties
Orieans and Sharara.
To amend the Revised Statutes relative to Weights and relief of Charles H. Inness of the First Regiment of

New-Lork State Volunteers.

To an end the set incorporating Fire Insurance Companies.
To Establish a Board of Education in School District No. 6,
Ayens, Wayne County.
To provide for the Insection of a Monament to David Williams, one of the Capturers of Major Andro.
For the Relief of Leenard Lewis.
For the Relief of the Limins Female College.
Relative to the Transportation of Freight on certain Railcods.

ds.

o amend certain Actions of the Code of Procedure.

o amend certain Actions of the Code of Procedure.

or the more infectual Prevention of Gambling.

o provide for the littroduction of Standard Works of AmeriAuthors in the Litraries of Common Schools.

or the Heller of Melissa E. Pinneo.

o precide against Unsafe Buildings in New-York.

o Extend the time for the Collection of Taxos in the Town
Milton, Saratega County.

o samenod the Hevissed Statutes relative to the time for Sendin Annual Reports of Academies subject to Visitation by the

profit. end the Act providing for the Registry of Marriages

nd Deaths. horize the Construction of a Bridge across the Hulson Allents. er at Atlany.

to amend the Act providing for taking Acknowledgements
Deeds and other instruments by persons residing out of the

t. Coaselidate the District Courts of New-York, 7 the Rederf of George Folts. Extend the time for the Redemption of Land Sold fer an amend the Code of Procedure.

legalize the assessment-roll and provide for the unpaid
a in Schodack for 1854.

The Transact of Union Springs the title of an island-

coine that village, o amount the Act regulating the Police of Troy, o charter the State Savings Bank of Troy, or the toogramication of the Fire Department of Brooklyn, classes to the Courts of Civil and Criminal Jariediction of

BILLS PASSED THE ASSEMBLY AND AWAITING THE AC-

FILLS FASSIDE THE ASSEMBLY AND AWAITING THE ACTION OF THE SENATE.

An Act extending the three for the collection of taxes in the
ensers towns of the State.

An Act to amend an Act emittled "An Act to amend An Act
is the more effectual provention of fires in the City of Newtors, passed Merch J. 1849," passed March 29, 1859.

An Act to entherine the construction and maintenance of a
risks over the Ene Caral, on Verson street, in the Village of
Modificact. Ningar. County.

An Act to fix the place for holding the next annual turn meeting of the Town of Clayton in the County of Jeffersoff.

An Act to authorize the reserval school districts in the County
of Herkimer, to purchase O'Count's Map of Herkimer County.

BILLS FASSID DOTH HOLDINGS.

BILLS PASSED BOTH HOUSES. DELATIVE TO MONEYS RELONGING TO THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An Act authorizing a loan of certain moneys belonging to the United States, deport-

ted with the State of New York for safe keeping," passed April 4, 1877, and the loan acts of 1792 and 1868.

[Senate bill: passed that body Jan. 25, and the House Jan. 25. It amends the thirty-second section of the set named by making provisions as to the sale of lands described in the mortages foreclosed, so that persons holding prior mortages; may be satisfied, and applies the same provisions to the loan acts of 1762 and 1858.

AN ACT for the relief of St. Luke's Hospital, in the City of New York.

New York.

[Senate bill; passed that body Jan. 22 and the House Jan. 30. It exempts the real and personal estate of the Hospital from taxation, both local and general.]

EXPENDING MONETS FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. AN Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to secure the faithful expenditure of moneys raised and collected for certain charitable institutions in the first Senate District," passed May 13, 1540.

[Senate bill. Assent that help In 15.

May 13, 1848.

[Senate bill: passed that body Jan 18, and the House Jan, 50.

[Senate bill: passed that body Jan 18, and the House Jan, 50.

It includes in the provisions of the Act named, the New York orphalmic Hospital, the Hospitals on Ward's Island and Bellevie Hospital, and all other Hospitals under the charge of the Governors of the Alms-Henne.]

The Hospital, and all other Hospitals under the chilge of the Alms-House.]

RELIEF OF JAMES D. GELL.

As Act for the Relief of James D. Gell.

[Senate bill: passed that body Jan. 25, and the House Jan.

26. The act nerely releases the interest of the State in some twesty-one acres of land in the Town of Charlestown. Rock land County, which had been transferred by alieus, named Carl Fend and Eugene Ebets.]

TO PAY FOR A SCHOOL-HOUSE IS WATERTOWN.

As Act to authorize the Trustees of School Bistrict No. 3 of Watertown, to borrow mouse to pay for a School-house.

(Senate bill; passed that body Jan. 22, and the House Jan.

26. Authorizes the Trustees of School District No. 3 in Watertown, Jefferson County to borrow a sum not exceeding #3,000 for the purpose named—the School-house having been built.]

As Act to provide for the determination, settlement and pay-

As Act to provide for the determination, settlement and pay ment of the claim of H. G. Hotehkiss against School District

ment of the claim of H. G. Hotehkiss against School District
No. 6, Lyons.

[Senate bill; pased that body Jan. 23, and the House Jan. 20.

Authorizes the Lyons Town Superintendent of Common Schools to secertain what amount of taxes said Hotehkiss has paid on the "Stanton Farm" since and including 1843, and retund the same, the taxes having been errousedsly assessed in that District. The Trustees of the District are directed to raise the sum by general tax in the District.]

THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.

AN ACT to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the several Towns of the State.

[Assembly bill: passed the House Jan. 30, and the Sonate Jan. 31. Extends the time to the 1st day of March.]

REAPERS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Having published various articles on the distribution of prize, for American mowing and reaping machines at the late Univerral Exposition at Paris, we cannot refuse, as an act of justice, or give place to the following extract from The Rockford (III.) of which states some facts not before made publica

Democrat, which states some facts not before made public:

"First Grash Silver Medal for the Best Reafer ash Mower.—It is with pride as an American, and as a citizen of the City of Hockford, that we learn by yesterday's mail that John H. Manny of this city has received the above Grand First Prize for his city has received the above Grand First Prize for his city has received the above Grand First Prize for his city has received the amount of Mowhine at the Paris Werlo's Fair Exhibition.

"The machine was manufactured by Manny & Co. in this city, and sent to Paris last Spring. Upon the close of the Exhibition it was purchased by Prines Nepolecus in profesence to all other Reapers and Mowers. His own language, as follows, in reference to the machine, is of itself a prize, coming as it does from a

crs. His own language, as follows, in reference to the machine, is of itself a prize, coming as it does from a man of considerable agricultural experience, and after witnessing and carefully observing the workings of the many machines on exhibition. Tals we say is a prize of itself to Mr. Manny greater than the greatest.

"We cannot but congratulate Mr. H. upon this grand achievment, and are proud of the honor he has conformed man now city and country.

grand achievment, and are proud of the honor he has conferred upon our city and country.

"The following is translated from a Paris paper:

"The France Nayoleon wokes to sanction by his angest petunsye the fantest employment of this maccian by the Preach people, and in two successful trials macca a Prappy-like has hanguared the introduction of this wardier into Franch hasbandry. Subsequently, in group a cannot account of the trials in size under the super boson, no decrease are Manny machine trial in size under his super boson, no decrease the Manny machine take best. Prince Nagacon has pareliased the machine piaced on sall bitim to represent its practical workings on his entate at Whierry. He says, in the most explaint manner, that Manny's Essper and Micror to the sease perfect in succlaims and of the greatest replicipy. It is adder it is eachly a related and is changed from a Respect to a Mower in less than a mineste."

CARL OF JAMES PARESONS, JR.—An act has recently passed the Legislature of Virginia, for the relief and protection of James Parsons, jr. The facts of his case are briefly as follows: He followed into Peansylvania a slave, the property of his uncle, and having overtaken him, the slave was forcibly rescued by a mob, and Parsons himself maltreated; and after being brought before a Justice of the Peace, was ordered to jail, unless he could find buil to appear before the Quarter Sessions on the fourth Monday in January, uit. Parsons, after some difficulty, found two gentlemen to become his security, in the penal sum of \$2,000. It is now argued, that if Parsons stands his trial, such is the come his security, in the penal sum of \$2,000. It is now arigned, that if Parsons stands his trial, such is the venal character of a Pennsylvania court and witnesses, that he will be convicted of "kidnapping," and sent to the Penitentiary. This act, therefore, authorizes the Governor of Virginia to pay and discharge all costs, charges, fines or penalties which Parsons, or his securities may have incurred in the premises; and m kes it his duty to test the validity of the law of Pennsylvania, and the proceedings in Court against Jemes Parsons, jr., and his sureties. [Carolina Times. San Acceptant with a Bow and Annow.—A

San Accidest with a Bow and Arrow.—A very distressing accident occurred on Saturday afternoon to a little son of Mr. James T. Miles, who resides noon to a little son of Mr. James I. Miles, who reside on Seio street in this city. The little fellow, who is about six years old, and a playmate about his own age were amusing themselves with bows and arrows in the wood-house. Accidentally little Miles's companion discharged his arrow, which was a pointed piece of whalebove, into the right eye of the little fellow—causing its total destruction. The aqueous larger of the eye all ran out of the wound. Such an hair or of the eye all ran out of the wound. Such an accident should warn parents of the danger of putting into the hands of their children such dangerous play-things. [Rochester American.]

STORM ON THE BLACK RIVER RAILEOAD .- The constant storm of the last three days has pretty much blocked up our northern line of travel. No train has arrived here since Saturday a. m. The train which left here at 5 p. m. Saturday is reported to have been arrived here since Saturday a. in. The train which left here at 5 p. m. Saturday is reported to have been stopped by an eight-foot drift near Remsen, and thrown off the track. The train from Booneville, due here at 6 p. m. Saturday, has not yet arrived, and its present whereabouts is afterly unknown. A relief train left here yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, with Mr. Jenne on board, but was stopped by the snow near Stittsville. [Utlea Obs., Monday evening.

Stitusville. [Utica Obs., Monday evening. ENGROACHMENTS OF THE OCEAN.—The New-Jersey Geological Report shows that the Atlantic is steadily, and rather rapidly, encroaching upon the land on its coast. At Cape Island the curf has eaten inwards full a mile, since the Revolution. Along the Bay Snore in Cape May the marsh wears away at the rate of a rod in two years. One of the beaches upon the coast is mentioned as having moved inward one hundred yards in the last twenty years. It is also the opinion of the oldest observers that the tides rise higher upon the eastern New-Jersey uplands than formerly.

In Chicago, during one of those severe cold nights

In Chicago, during one of those severe cold nights of last week a woman, after having partaken of bad whicky for 48 hours, went to bed with a small infant, and immediately after retiring became insensible to the comfort of the suffering child. She remained in such a connect of the schering cand. She remained in such a state until late in the night, when she partially recov-ered from her stupefaction, and became sensible of its freezing condition. She then tottered from the bed, took the child, which was frozen nearly stiff, and dipped it in a tub of cold water, and held it there until e poor thing breathed its last.

Five murder cases are to come on for trial in the St. Louis Criminal Court next week. They are: Robert T. Garrett, for the marder of an old schoolinaster: James F. Medicroft, for the murder of French Pete; Frederick Finnis, for the murder of Frederick Dickshart; Constantine Wolfing, for the murder of James Butts; Henry Norp, alias Northupp, for the murder of a crimbled man. a crippled man. A new monopoly has had birth in St. Louis. A cou

A new monopoly has had birth in St. Louis. A company of extortioners, with fellows hired to aid them in exacting tolls, have monopolized the privilege of crossing the Mississippi on the ice. Every vehicle is bestieged by the extortioners, and compelled to pay just what toll they choose to ask, and it is said by the papers that the "company" has made several thousand dollars already, and is still "coising money," at the rate of \$200 per day. rate of \$200 per day. One hundred men and forty sloops are engaged dur-

g the "ducking season" in Baltimore, in supplying e market with canvas-back and other ducks. The birds have been unusually scaree this season. We know a gentleman in Pittsburgh who ordered half a dozen pair by express a short time since, and had to pay \$2 50 per pair, beside express charges. Those were "dear ducks."

As Heiness.—The Oncida (N. Y.) Sachen says it is rumored that the wife of a respectable laboring man in that village, by the death of a long-forgotten relative in England, is heir to the sum of £1,002,000, or nearly \$5,000,000 in our currency. MURDER AT BUFFALO, -A stabbing affray occurred

at Buffalo on Saturday night, in which John Donovan inflicted stabs upon James Ryan, which caused his death. Donovan was arrested. The Post-Office at Brownsdale, Butler County, Pa.

It is said the capital invested in the oyster trade at Baltimore amounts to \$5,000,000. Capt. W. Brannon, Postmaster at Louisville, has resigned, and the President has appointed F. S. J. Recald to the vacant post.

The Senate of Georgia has adopted a bill providing

for the election of Judges by the people.

BOLD ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night about 10 o'clock two nen ramed John Bennett and John Ragus called at the jew city store of Mr. Jacobs, No 32 Oliver street, and finding no the but Mrs. Jacobs in the store, they fiatened the door from the outside, and then, breaking a pene of glass in the window, seized a gold warch and chain and other articles, and ran off with them. Mrs. J. got out of another door and gave the darm. The inleves were pursued and arrested with the property in their possession, and were locked up by Justice Connelly.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ERS OF EMIGRATION.

The following is an abstract of the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Emigration which was laid be

fore the Legislature yesterday:

The year 1855, being the ninth of the operation of this Commission, is remarkable in its history forth sudden and very great falling off of the number of allen emigrants at the port of New-York. It has also been remarkable, during the latter part of the year, for a nearly corresponding diminution of the number of the diseased and destitute claiming and receiving which commissions.

of the diseased and destitute claiming and receiving relief from the Commission.

Although comparatively few alien emigrants arrived during the Winter and early Spring, the Hospital and Refuge at Ward's Island were crowded, by the severity of the season and the dearth of employment, by their full extent of accommodation, and the impossibility of procuring immediate employment for the number of recently arrived persons in this city, concelled a resort to the bestowing temporary or out-dog relief to an extent very far beyond the ordinary format practice of the Commissioners, always subject to more or less misuse and imposition, and to be justified only, in the view of the Commissioners, by the extreme processor of the case. The cost of meeting these unusual demands, both

The cost of meeting these unusual demands, both for out-of-door relief and hospital support, was increased by the rise in price of the necessaries of life, which were all much dearer than in the preceding year, and averaged from a third to a half more than in the earlier years of the Commission.

The total number of alien passengers who arrived in this port during 1855, and for whom commutation money was paid, or special bonds demanded, was 126,233, being less than half the average of the five preceding years, and little more than two fifths of the numbers in 1854, which were 319,213.

preceding years, and htte more than two fifths of the numbers in 1854, which were 319,213.

This occrease of emigration from Europe was general throughout other parts of the United States, and it extended to those of British America. As to the cause for this change the Commissioners offer no opinion; they would merely mention one cause failing immediately under their observation, which though it may not be the principal, is yet operative to a considerable extent, and will so far be durable in its effects. It is the effect of the recently enacted laws, on both sides of the Atlantic, regulating the transportation of passengers, securing them against many abuses, but dimarishing the number of persons who can be carried in any one vessel, and adding to the cost of transportation. The influence of this cause, and probably of theirs, has been already, and will continue to be, felt chicky in lessening the number of the most indigent and helpless class of emigrants.

Those who arrived during the last Summer and Astanto appear generally to be of the class and character at the total care of theirs were, and to add to

and helpless class of emigrants.

These who arrived during the last Summer and Astonin appear generally to be of the class and character most able to take cure of themselves, and to add to the productive means and industry of the country.

The number taken care of under the immediate charge of the Commission is now little more than half the usual average, and the current expenses have been about met by the current receipts; but the affairs of the Commission are severely embarrassed by the remains of former debt, partly contracted for lands and buildings and other causes set forth in former Reports, and still more by the late necessary heavy expenditures during the last Winter, which were not reimbured, as has been the case for the last six years, by the surplus income of the Summer.

The number of patients received at the Marine Herpital, at Quarantine, either directly from shipbound or sent from the city during 1853, was less than half the number received either for 1853 or 1854, thus corresponding with the reduced number of foreigners arriving at this port during the year.

The statistics of emigration to this port, and the relief afforded to aliens under the operation of this commission, present the following results:

Number of vessels employed in conveying citizens and alless parting the conveying citizens and alless parting a conveying ci

Number conveying citizens only......

Total passenger versels.

Number of ussengers landed.

Ot thest, so life were citizens, and 106,233 allens, viz: Natives of Ireland.

Number admitted.
Total number cared for and treated.
Number of sick cent from office to New-York Hos-Total cases from office.

Number of Lunatic Emigrants in City Asylum

1st Jan., 1855.
Nunber saintified during the year.
Total number of Lussite Emigrants.
Of which there left the Asylum, viz: Number died.

Number whose term of five years has expired...

Number of Lenstie Emigrants in City Asylum,

1s: January, 1856, chargeable to this Commis-Number of persons sent back to Europe at their

own request.
on her forwarded to various places inland by the Number supplied temperarily with board and Number of out-door poor in the city buried at the expense of the Commission.

Number of females provided with situations at the intelligence office and labor exchange.

Number of males provided with situations at the intelligence office and labor exchange. 6,047

4,436

34,405

20,500

164,161

12,175

172,336

51,016

941,500

993,314

Total number provided with employment at this office.

Whole number relieved, forwarded and provided with employment from City Institutions.

Number relieved and forwarded, in and from the several Counties of the State, chargeable to the Commission.

Grand total relieved, forwarded and provided with and State of New-York..... Number of days spent in Marine Hospital..... Number of days spent in the Emigrant Hospital and Refuge, Ward's Island....

Total in two Institutions

Number of letters written from the Labor Exchange to friends of recently arrived emigrants.

And amount of moneys received at office in reply thereto. 1,505 #5,275 M

And amount of moneys received at office in reply thereto.

Amount of moneys received at the office of the Irish Emigrant Society from friends of recently arrived emigrants and applied to the forwarding of emigrants, chargeable to the Commission... \$5,50 M.

During the whole year the number receiving aid from the Commission, and the amount of the relief extended, was above the average of former years; at the same time, from obvious causes, the cost of furnishing such aid was much higher, while the income relied upon to meet these charges fell off more than half. MARINE HOSPITAL AND QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND. The Commissioners justly compliment Dr. Thomp.

son, the Health Officer, Dr. Alexander Vaché, who served as Physician-in-Chief of this institution until July, and Dr. Elisha Harris, who succeeded him, for the very able manner in which they have discharged the arduous and responsible duties of their several stations; the former securining this city from the introduction of contagious diseases, and the two latter fo their skill and care in the Hospital. They go on to say:

"The whole number of cases treated during the year 1855 was 2,402, being about half the number of patients in 1853 (4,798), and in 1854 (4,762), and generally far below the average of former years. The various forms of typius fever constituted the largest class of cases,

being 907.

The proportion of deaths in this Hospital was for the first six months of 1855–13.83 per cent, for the last the first six months of 1855 13.83 per cent, for the last six 10.33 per cent, or for the whole year, upon all the discharges, 13.05, and on the whole number under treatment during the year, 12.98. This may be regarded as a very favorable result for an institution of this character, where many are received in a dying state, and nearly all the cases are of serious diseases. EMIGRANT REFUGE, AND HOSPITAL ON WARD'S

state, and hearly all the cases are of serious diseases. EMIGRANT REFUGE, AND HOSPITAL ON WARD'S ISLAND.

The Commissioners of Emigration hold in fee, in trust for the State, about one hundred acres of land on Ward's Island, together with water rights, including shore and marsh partly under water. Some part of these last is in process of filling up to low-water mark, by the labor of the inmates, and more is susceptible of advantageous improvement of the same kind at small expenses. The whole of the land has been purchased by the Commission from its funds or money borrowed on mortgage. The buildings are forty-two in number. All erected within the last six years are substantially built of brick. The hospitals are arranged in long single buildings, of from 24 to 54 feet in breadth, but of different elevations. Several of the weeden hospital wards are still in use; others are at present closed.

A large and commodious brick house was erected in the beginning of the year. It is occupied by the Saperintendent, but it contains also spacious accommodation for the use of the commission.

Two other brick hospital buildings, commenced and contracted for during the last year, were completed in the Spring of 1855. They are designed to take the place of some of the low wooden buildings, erected for Lospital purposes in 1847, 1848 and 1849; which being originally hastily and slightly built, are beginning to fall into decay. The new buildings are of three stories, 56 by 125, containing each three wards, with nurse's